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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.
NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.
Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.
May 31.3m WM. CHENOWETH.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.
April5:6m* HENRY B. MOCK.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO. 34.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interets and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

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One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Poetry.

IMPERFECT.

Broken sunlight! shadows in its train!
Golden bow that cometh with the rain!
Beams of brightness, parted into flakes!
Where the cloud upon the beauty breaks!

Broken songs we never may complete!
Tender strains no voice can e'er repeat!
Tuneful harmonies our lips begin,
Silenced where a sudden "hush" breaks in!

Broken hopes, built up so fair, so high,
Suddenly, in ruins, round us lie!
Dreams of beauty ever unfulfilled!
Longings never met, yet never stilled!

Broken love! oh, sweetness incomplete!
Souls that touch, but never wholly meet!
Precious treasure scattered round about,—
Hungry hearts that never find it out!

Broken paths, where hands may clasp no more;
Footsteps lost upon the river's shore!
Half-told stories, with an end so sweet,
Said nor heard,—forever incomplete!

Broken smiles, on which the tear drops fall!
Laughter, with an anguish through it all!
Faces lighted up, all glad and bright,
Just to meet the bitterness and blight!

Broken prayers! oh, Father, dost thou hear?
Stammering words that utter nothing clear!
Lips that breathe out "God" with stammering sound,
While the thoughts of earth break in around!

Broken life! poor, vain, imperfect thing!
Echoes from the infinite that ring!
Fragments washed up by the waves that roll
From the great Beyond,—the perfect whole!

Weary heart, be patient and be strong!
'Tis "a little while,"—not long! not long!
We shall drop these broken toys to take
Treasures that can never, never break!

MY JEWELS.

A ringlet tiny, bright and fair,
A simple spray of golden hair;

A half-worn shoe with the form unprest
Of the little foot that is now at rest;

A tiny mitten of white and red
With here and there a broken thread;

A broken toy, a withered flower,
That passed like her in a single hour;

The darkened room and silent hall,
The hush unbroken by baby's call;

The mound beneath the yew tree shade,
Low and narrow and newly made;

Such are the jewels left to me
Of a little life that was swift to flee.

Miscellaneous.

REPUDIATORS—WHO ARE THEY.

The New York *Times* sees fit to rebuke the Republicans of the second and third States of our Union as follows:—

"We think the Republicans in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States where political campaigns are in progress, are making a mistake in attempting to fasten upon their opponents the purposes of repudiating. In the first place, it does not, thus far, seem to be precisely true; in the second place, it is strongly denied by the opposition themselves; in the third place, it is a bad thing to circulate the impression throughout this country and Europe that a party so strong numerically as the Democrats in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, are in favor of repudiation. If they are constantly charged with it they will very likely come to believe, in course of time, that the charge must really be true, and they will unconsciously assume the very ground upon which they have been pushed by their opponents. It should be political death and dishonor for any man or party to suggest repudiation, and there should be no attempt to familiarize the public mind with so disgraceful an idea."

—We fully admit that any charge which is untrue should not be made, and, if made, should be retracted; but what are the facts in the case? Will the *Times* reproduce the relevant language of Mr. Vallandigham, recently cited in our columns, and maintain that what he proposes is not repudiation? And was not that language employed at a Democratic meeting expressly to win votes for the Democratic ticket? Are not the Republicans who hear such harrangues as competent to interpret them as an editor who fails even to quote them?

Will it be urged that Mr. Vallandigham is an extremist? Then let us consider the more cautious and moderate inculcations of the Hon. George H. Pendleton, last Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and widely known as an amiable and scholarly gentleman, of excellent birth and breeding, and the inheritor of a liberal fortune. See his remarks on this subject, as published in full on Monday, but especially this portion of them:—

"The five twenty bonds are all payable, at the option of the Government, after five years. Their very name shows it. They are payable, by the law under which they were issued, and according to their face, in greenbacks. They are not payable in gold. The interest is, according to the provision of the law and the language of the coupon, to be paid in gold. Not so with the principal. The ten-forty bonds authorized by the act of the March 3, 1863, are, by the terms of the law, made payable in gold. This is the only class of bonds of that character; and as I read the last official statement of Secretary McCulloch, very few, if any of them, have been issued. The Government may then, according to the terms of the law and of its contracts, pay the five-twenties in greenbacks at any time after five years from their issue, and there is no repudiation in doing so. Of this class there were outstanding on the 1st of August $1,000,000, and they mature probably in nearly equal proportion in each of the next five years. This will not supercede the necessity for high taxes, for close economy, for continuous industry. They are inevitable. With them, and whatever other plans wisdom may suggest, the burden will press heavily on you and your children. I have shown that the redemption of the bonds will soon be gradual, the increase of the currency so slow that values will adjust themselves and busines interest become regulated without that shock which usually attends great changes of financial policy. But, if it were not so, still the bonds should be converted into greenbacks. They were sold for greenbacks; it is fitting they should be redeemed in the same currency. This policy would save the interest, pay the debt, and bring upon the dupliceate for taxation that immense amount of capital which is now exempt. And these advantages would amply compensate for the evils which are predicted. The debt amounts to one fifth of the property, real and personal, of the whole country. One-fifth of all the capital of the country is exempt from taxation. Interest eats up the substance of the people. Exemption from taxation aggravates the evil. This state of things cannot last. It oppresses labor; it excites deep discontent. It ought to be relieved by a fair and voluntary adjustment. It will be relieved at all events. The bondholder should be prompt and wise. The people already believe this curse is the blight of death; and we know by experience what they will do to 'save the life of the nation.'"

—We do not care to dwell on the gross misstatements of facts here made—as, for instance:—

1. That the Five-twenties are payable not in gold, but in greenbacks.

2. That the national debt "amounts to one-fifth of the property, real and personal, of the whole country."

The property of our people is worth more than thirty thousand millions of dollars, though it was officially returned in 1860 at sixteen thousand millions. The debt is not eight per cent. of the value of that property.

Mr. Pendleton proposes an issue of two thousand millions of additional greenbacks—for our interest-bearing debt exceeds that sum. What would they be worth if our currency were thus swelled by two billions of fresh paper, redeemable in nothing and never? What would these greenbacks buy? What would all the mortgages and all the outstanding debts in the country be worth after such an issue? The public debt would, of course, be sponged out, and its holders beggared; but what other class of creditors would fare better?

What Mr. Pendleton proposes is, in our view, "precisely" repudiation—"only that, and nothing more"—repudiation of the national debt first, and of *all* debts as inseparable therefrom.

Can we be mistaken in this? Our readers have the whole case before them, and can form just conclusions. How is it with those of the *Times?* If the Republicans of Pennsylvania and Ohio are to be arraigned as false accusers, should not the facts whereupon their judgment is based be given to the jury?

There are few Democrats of higher personal character, or of more signal personal probity, than George H. Pendleton. When he talks like a villain, you may be sure that his heart is full of bitterness, and his understanding clouded by partisan venom. And that is "precisely" the fact. Mr. Pendleton sympathized with the Rebellion throughout, and he hates those who lent their money to put it down. He deems repudiation the best card of pro-slavery Democracy. Woe to the public creditors when such as he shall have become their paymasters!—*New York Tribune.*

GOSSIP ABOUT WRITERS.

A Brace of Tribune Men.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG has been more written about, says the New York *Evening Gazette*, since his adventures in New York than any young journalist of our acquaintance; his years and responsible position on the *Tribune* furnishing themes for paragraphs without number. He was educated in a high school, returned to Pennsylvania in 1855, and learned to set type, though not in any printing office in Philadelphia. After devoting a year to printing he studied law, and was in time admitted to the bar, but never practised, some natural defects which he did not care to overcome after the manner of Demosthenes, an exceedingly shrinking and sensitive disposition, and a strong bias in favor of writing, carrying him in 1856, into journalism.

He began his career as proof reader on the Philadelphia *Press*, at $4 a week (men of family often grow rich and wretched in that city, at the present day, at $15 a week while $20 is considered a princely compensation on the banks of the Schuylkill,) and in 1859 became a reporter. When the war broke out he entered the field as a military correspondent; witnessed the first battle of Manassas, and remained with the Army of the Potomac until the spring of '62. He then went back to Philadelphia, and was made chief editor of the *Press*, intermediately and spasmodically editing the Washington *Chronicle*. He worked very hard for nearly three years, and wrote many articles that were exceedingly clever, and would have given him a reputation anywhere but in Philadelphia. During 1865 he had a difficulty with Forney respecting the dismissal of one of the employes of the office, when Young took a decided and manly stand, and sooner than be guilty of any injustice, very chivalrously resigned his position; the entire staff of the paper going with him.

He then thought of going West, but meeting Sydney Howard Gay, then managing editor of the *Tribune*, he made an engagement to write some editorials for that paper. They were noticeably good, and a departure from the dryness and heaviness that too often characterize the fourth page of that able journal. They attracted the attention and elicited the commendation of Horace Greeley, whose chief manias do not include praise of his associates, and Young was regularly employed as an editorial writer.

When Mr. Gay resigned Young was offered the managing editorship, and accepted it. He is very ambitious and a brilliant writer, and has during his twelve months of management contributed largely to the interest and variety of the *Tribune*. The articles that were deemed his best were a review of James Buchanan's book and Greeley's *American Conflict*, over both of which Horace Greeley grew tumultuously laudatory.

The *Tribune* gave Young the priviledge of expending $50,000 extra the first year of his managemenet, and the paper certainly improved. Young is not yet twenty-seven, quite boyish looking, with his smooth face and diffident air, red haired, blue eyed, slight and above the medium size; very courteous and conciliatary in manner—too good natured perhaps for his position, but a clear headed, conscientious and capable journalist, and a writer who has few equals in grace and power and brilliancy in the United States.

KANE O'DONNEL.—Duncan Kane O'Donnel has many of the mental qualities that belong to the eloquent and eccentric race from which he sprang. He is a graduate of Girard College.

Soon after concluding his student life he attached himself to the *Daily Press* in the capacity of reporter, and afterwards became a general writer for that journal, paying particular attention to literary and art matters. Two years ago, being desirous of reputation, he quitted Philadelphia, and came to New York to reside. Here he went on the *Tribune*, first as reporter, then as editorial writer and assistant managing editor, and was at last made musical critic in the place of H. C. Watson.

As a critic, Mr. O'Donnel is very kind, preferring charitable silence to any display of bitterness. He is well acquainted with the history and spirit of music, and more inclined to analyzing the suggestions and style of the great composers than to inform his readers how the different parts are rendered. He is very well read, a hard student, a warm hearted, generous gentleman, rather given to abstracted moods and dreamy reveries—the result of his poetic temperament no doubt—who comprehends the dignity and importance of journalism, and would be the last man in the word to abuse the power it gives him. He is quite young, not more than seven and twenty, perhaps not so much; small in stature, pale and nervous looking, an expression of amiability struggling with a seeming sense of spiritual responsibility, and an appearance of overwork.

A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF COINAGE AND THE PROPER RATIO OF VALUES.

The idea of a universal language has been for centuries a dream, or rather a prophetic inspiration of some of the foremost thinkers of the race; for there is nothing impossible in the idea nor implorable in its fulfillment. But human progress is by steps—gradations—one thing at a time—and before we can welcome the beginning of an approach to a common language expressive of ideas which compass all the subjects upon which the human mind exerts itself, we must be content if we can see an agreement in a common method of interpretation on one single subject, that of money. If the love of money is the root of all evil, its proper use is the life of all progress, and whatever may facilitate that use is worthy of attention.

A system of international currency has been proposed, and a convention agreed upon by the leading nations of continental Europe has recommended such a change in the value of the different national coins all shall make them, their divisions, and multiplier, interchangeable without loss. It is not proposed to change the name or character of the present coins in use by the people of different nations, but only to equalize their values. The proposition of the convention is to adopt the French Napoleon as the unit of standard for gold, probably from the fact that it already circulates without difficulty all over the continent and is largely current in Asia and Africa. The standard of fineness established by the United States government is common also to at least eight gold coins in foreign countries. The difference in value at present is very trifling between five American dollars, one English sovereign, twenty-five French francs, five German rixthalers, one hundred Spanish reals, five Brazilian milreis, and five dollars of the Central and South American States; so the difficulty of equalizing coins of the different nations is reduced to very small limits. The English sovereign, if reduced in value only four cents, would be of the same worth as twenty-five francs, and the American dollar would have to be reduced a little over three cents to conform to the five francs of France.

The equalization of values thus assured, the numerical relation of the different coins one to another would seem to present no great difficulty. Notwithstanding the apparent advantages of some other systems, it would seem that none possess so many good points with so few objectionable features as the decimal. Lord Overstone advocates twelve as a standard of division and multiplication, and Mr. Nystrom sixteen on account of its susceptibility of binary division; but it is evident that in either case other representative chracters must be added to our present system of notation, which would for a long time prevent the adoption of such a system. Moreover, the manifest advantages of the French decimal system of weights and measures and its very general and increasing use, as well as the partial introduction of the decimal system of coinage in other countries beside the United States, would seem to designate this as the proper bias for divisions and multiplies of value. We presume it cannot be successfully disputed that our system of money is superior in convenience to that of any other nation. It follows the system of notation in use throughout the world, and gives less trouble to the foreigners than that of any other country. If a common system of coinage be generally adopted for facilating monetary exchanges we sincerely hope that the decimal basis will also be employed to determine the relations of the coins.—*Scientific American.*

BADEN-BADEN.

An invalid Englishman, travelling, twenty years ago, as he expressed it, to find "a pleasant retreat in which to die," spoke of this famous watering-place as follows:

It was with a rare audacity that the devil pitched his tent in Baden! Perhaps, on the whole Continent, another spot could not be found so fully combining, in a small circuit, as many charms of picturesque scenery; and it was a bold conception to set down Vice, in all its varieties, in the very midst of—in open contrast, as it were,—to a scene of peaceful loveliness and beauty.

One-half this criticism—that which refers to the organized and protected local wickedness—is beyond denial; but I have not been captivated by the supernal natural features of Baden-Baden. It is a charming combination of fine mountain scenery, and the town itself is interesting in its century-old houses, its modernized streets and buildings, and its quaint rural avenues, in which curious wares in wood and crystal are sold to strangers; but there are some grander and lovlier places in the United States, and many certainly in Switzerland. The chief feature of Baden-Baden is its legalized gambling temple. This palatial edifice is called, by a strange misnomer, "the Conversation House." As the chief element and condition of all serious gaming is silence, the visitor is puzzled to know who suggested the inappropriate appellation. The Conversation House is a model of architecture, sculpture, and painting. The great assembly room, where the chief roulette table is to be found from eleven in the morning until twelve at night (Sundays not excepted), is nearly the size of Musical Fund Hall, in Philadalphia, and its polished waxed floor, gorgeous drapery, elegant pier-glasses, and luxurious sofas are in the best styles of European art. Here the balls and parties of the elite are also given, upon which occasions the roulette table is removed to the adjoining rooms, equally splendid and ornate. In these are always to be found, between the hours named, roulette tables and the great game of cards called in French. "*Trente et Quarante,*" and in English "Thirty-and-Forty"—an invention something like the American faro. The other large saloons are called the French and Italian rooms. These are connected with still others equally gorgeous. The whole is set off by the most costly paintings, statutes, fountains, orange, lemon, and flower trees, arranged in exquisite order. The splendid portico is adorned by eight Corinthian pillars. On the south side is a restaurant capable of accommodating two hundred persons at a time. On the North is a reading-room and bookstore for French, English, Italian, German, and Spanish visitors; and every evening an orchestra composed of experienced musicians, paid by the gamblers, discourses delicious music from a pagoda directly in front of the Conversation House, which attracts thousands, who occupy seats in the grounds and overflow into the brilliant saloons, where the gamblers ply their never-ceasing and never-losing trade. Without this guilty attraction, Baden-Baden would be a resort by no means as brilliant as Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, Bedford, or Cape May, in the United States. Indeed, there is hardly one of these places that does not surpass it in natural advantages, and, apart from the objects of *vertu* accumulated for centuries, in artificial accommodations. At Baden, as elsewhere in Europe, *the people* are never seen, save in the surrounding villages and farm-houses, where you find them in all the contrast of poverty, toil, and, too frequently, filth and rags. I was reminded of this truth yesterday afternoon in a short ride in the suburbs of Baden; and I gladly recalled how different a sight would meet the stranger's eye as he roves through the splendid country near Newport Rhode Island, or the glorious region around Saratoga, New York, or the happy environs of such lovely country resorts as Bedford, Media, Ephrata Bethlehem, West Chester, Chambersburg, Cresson, in my own State, where all are as comfortable as they are free, where every farm-house is a little paradise of itself, and nearly every man the owner of his own house.—*Forney's Letter.*

PLAIN FACTS FOR TAXPAYERS.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer of the nation that the enormous burden of debt under which the country is staggering, was fixed upon it by a rebellion inaugurated, fostered and strengthened by the Democratic party.

It should be borne in mind that this debt was enormously increased by the aid and comfort given to the rebellion while in progress, by the Democratic party, whereby the rebels were encouraged to prolong the struggle against the Union armies, after all other reasonable hope of success had been extinguished.

It should be borne in mind that the debt of the nation was still further increased by the efforts of the Democratic party to cripple and destroy the public credit, in the midst of the struggle for national existence, and that the national bonds were thereby forced to heavy discount in contracting loans with which to carry on the war, and the national currency was thus largely reduced below its true value in gold, thereby adding enormously to the cost of all material purchased for the use of the Government.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer of the nation, that the Democratic party stands pledged to secure compensation to the slaveholding rebels for every slave set free by the Emancipation Proclamation and Constitutional Amendment, thus adding an immense and unjust burden to the already onerous taxation under which the country groans.

It should be borne in mind that all the Democratic members in the House of the Fortieth Congress have placed themselves upon the record, by their votes, in favor of the monstrous proposition that the National Government is liable, under the Reconstruction laws, for every dollar of the State debts of all the States in rebellion.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer that the Democratic party, through its orators and writers for the press, is committed to the unheard of proposition that the Confederate war debt, contracted in the iniquitous struggle to overthrow the National Government, is justly chargeable against the Government, and that this party only waits the success of its insidious attempt, to regain power, to fasten this debt upon the people of the United States.

It should be borne in mind by every taxpayer, that the Democratic party has made persistent and strenuous efforts to injure both public and private credit, and bring on a financial crisis, such as will make it impossible for the nation to meet its obligations promptly, thus carrying wide-spread ruin throughout the country, and reducing to beggary thousands of widows and orphans and other worthy persons whose little all is invested in government bonds, for the redemption of which the faith of the Government is pledged.—*Miners, Journal.*

WITH ALL the hard practicability of American life, there is in it a strong undercurrent of speculative thought, a liking to dwell on the immaterial and mysterious part of nature. Left to itself, the tendency degenerates into spiritualism, table wrapping, mesmerism, and all kindred follies, in their foolishest phases. Trained and instructed, it can find a boundless and worthy field in grappling with those subtle questions which in all ages have claimed the attention of master minds.

Bad goods require dark rooms; and as many articles of merchandise seem valuable till taken into the light, so there are many things which appear fair till they are set in the light of God's countenance. Before Him the friendships we often profess are nothing but instances of selfishness; and the prayers and praise we engage in are only the forms of godliness. We may come to His house as His people come, sit and hear His words, and commend the preacher, and with our mouths show much love, while He sees our hearts going after our covetousness. And how dreadful to think that He will horeafter develop all, and divulge all respecting us; and that what we have always been before Him, we shall be made to appear before an assembled world!

Pitiful! that a man should so care for riches as if they were his own; yet so use them as if they were another's; that when he might be happy in spending them, he will be miserable in keeping them; and had rather dying, leave wealth with his enemies, than, being alive, relieve his friends.

REFERRING to the efforts of an association for promoting inventions for flying through the air, the Boston *Post* remarks: Their success will not be one whit more astonishing than that achieved by the railroad, the telegraph and the printing press in other departments of industry. One hundred years ago, the man who professed to transmute the base metals into gold was believed but had any one foretold that the sales on the market in Europe would be announced in Boston and New York and used in speculation within two hours after they took place, he would have been sent to the mad house. It is well to know what to believe and what to disbelieve; but looking back a century, and then forward to what may be in 1868, we are inclined to be very credulous.

A NEW ENGLAND LOVER.

The best portion of the opening chapters of Henry Ward Beecher's new novel, is a New England love passage, the proposal of 'Biah Cathcart to Rachel Liscomb:

They were walking silently and gravely home one Sunday afternoon, under the tall elms that line the street for half a mile. Neither had spoken. There had been some little parish quarrel, and on that afternoon the text was, "A new commandment I write unto you, that ye love one another." But, after the sermon was done, the text was the best part of it. Some one said that Parson Marsh's sermons were like the meeting-house—the steeple was the only thing that folks could see after they got home.

They walked slowly, without a word. Once or twice 'Biah essayed to speak, but was still silent. He plucked a flower from between the pickets of the fence, and unconsciously pulled it to pieces, as, with troubled face, he glanced at Rachel, as fearing she would catch his eye, he looked at the trees, at the clouds, at the grass, at every thing, and saw nothing—nothing but Rachel. The most solemn hour of human experience is not that of Death, but of Life, when the heart is born again, and from a natural heart becomes a heart of love! What wonder that it was a silent hour and perplexed?

Is the soul confused? Why not, when the divine spirit, rolling clear, across the aerial ocean, breaks upon the heart's shore with all the mystery of heaven? Is it strange that uncertain lights dim the eye, if above the head of him that truly loves hover clouds of saintly spirits? Why should not the tongue stammer and refuse the accustomed offices, when all the world—skies, trees, plains, hills, atmosphere, and the solid earth—spring forth in new colors, with strange weanings, and seem to chant for the soul the glory of that mystic Law with which God has bound to himself his infinite realm—the law of Love! Then, for the first time, when one so loves that love is sacrifice, death to self, ressurrection and glory, is man brought into harmony with the whole universe; and, like him who beheld the seventh heaven, hears things unlawful to be uttered.

The great elm trees sighed as the fitful breeze swept their tops. The soft shadows flitted back and forth beneath the walker's feet, fell upon them in light and dark, ran over the ground, quivered and shook, until sober Cathcart thought that his heart was throwing its shifting network of hope and fear along the ground before him!

How strangely his voice sounded to him as, at length, all his emotions could only say "Rachel—how did you like the sermon?"

Quietly she answered—

"I like the text."

"A new commandment I write unto you, that ye love one another. Rachel, will you help me keep it?"

At first she looked down and lost a little color; then raising her face, she turned upon him her large eyes, with a look both clear and tender. It was as if some painful restraint had given way, and her eyes blossomed into full beauty.

Not another word was spoken. They walked home hand in hand. He neither smiled nor exulted. He saw neither the trees, nor the long level rays of sunlight that were slanting across the fields. His soul was overshadowed with a cloud as if God were drawing near. He had never felt so solemn. This woman's life had been entrusted to him!

Long years—the whole length of life—the eternal years beyond, seemed in an indistinct way to rise up in his imagination. All that he could say as he left her at the door, was:

"Rachel, this is forever—forever."

She again said nothing, but turned to him with a clear and open face, in which joy and trust wrought beauty. It seemed to him as if a light fell upon him from her eyes. There was a look that descended and covered him as with an atmosphere; and all the way home he was as one walking in a luminous cloud. He had never felt such personal dignity as now. He that wins such love is crowned, and may call himself king. He did not feel the earth under his feet. As he drew near his lodgings, the sun went down. The children began to pour forth, no longer restrained. Abiah turned to his evening chores. No animal that night but had reason to bless him. The children found him unusually good and tender. And Aunt Keziah said to her sister:

"Abiah's been going to meetin very regular for some weeks, and I shouldn't wonder, by the way he looks, if he had got a hope. I trust he ain't deceiving himself."

He had a hope, and he was not deceived; for in a few months, at the close of the service one Sunday morning, the minister read from the pulpit: "Marriage is intended between Abiah Cathcart and Rachel Liscomb, both of this town, and this is the first publishing of the banns."

HOW TO AVOID A BAD HUSBAND.

1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's life consisteth not in the things she possesseth.

2. Never marry a fop who struts about dandy-like in his gloves and ruffles, with a silver headed cane and rings on his fingers. Beware! There is a trap.

3. Never marry a niggard, close fisted, mean, sordid wretch, who saves every penny, or spends grudgingly. Take care lest he stint you to death.

4. Never marry a stranger, whose character is not known or tested. Some females jump into the fire with their eyes wide open.

5. Never marry a mope or drone, one who drawls or draggles through life, one foot after another, and lets things take their own course.

6. Never marry a man who treats his mother and sister unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is a sure indication of a mean and wicked man.

7. Never, on any account marry a gambler, a profane person, one who in the least speaks lightly of God or religion. Such a man can never make a good husband.

8. Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent of his person or his dress, and is filthy in his habits. The external appearance is an index to the heart.

9. Shun the rake as a snake, viper, demon.

10. Finally, never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it, you are better off alone, than you would be tied to a man whose breath is polluted, and whose vitals are being gnawed out by alcohol.

A GOOD conscience is the best looking glass of heaven; in which the soul may see God's thoughts and purposes concerning it, reflected as so many shining stars.

Don't touch the lute when drums are resounding. A wise man remains silent when fools are speaking.

BEETHOVEN.

The personality and life of Beethoven were profoundly lonesome. His immense native power of mind and sensibility, early set askew with the world of men, made him peculiarly sensitive to exactions, slights and irritations. The death or fickleness of the maiden he loved in his youth, apparently made a dark and sinister stamp on his character, and left a permanent bitterness in his blood. His averseness to common intercourse was aggravated by his poverty, his devouring absorption in the science of art and of music, and a singular combination in him of awkwardness and scorn, tender diffidence and titanic pride. The lack of popular favor, the incompetent condemnation his wonderful compositions long suffered, must also have been a trial tending to sour him. Furthermore, as in case of every man of primal genius, his transcendent originality doomed him to a determined struggle with the past, an uncompromising insurrection against conventional authority and usage. He defied the prescriptions of his predecessors, broke pedantic fetters, refuted his teachers, made new rules for himself, upheaved a world dead in professional routine and tradition, that he might inspire it with fresh freedom and fresh triumphs; and thus, perforce, he stood alone, battling with obscurity, contempt and hate, until he slowly conquered the recognition he deserved. Finally, in addition to these previous causes, the sternness of his isolation was made complete by the dreadful calamity of a dense and incurable deafness.

Dark, indeed, was his melancholy, bitter the revulsion of his capacious soul upon itself. He says: "I was nigh taking my life with my own hands. But Art held me back. I could not leave the world until I had revealed what lay within me." Resolved at any cost to be himself, and express himself, and leave the record to posterity, he left behind opponents and patrons alike, and consecrated all to his genius and its ideal objects.

Occupying for a long time a room in a remote house on a hill, he was called the Solitary of the Mountain. "His life was that of a martyr of the old legends or an iron-bound hero of the antique." Poor, deaf, solitary, restless proud and sad sometimes almost cursing his existence, sometimes effably glad and grateful; softened now to the softest yearnings of melancholy and sympathy, now to tempestuous outbreaks of wrath and woe, shut up in himself, he lived alone, rambled alone, created alone, sorrowed and inspired and enjoyed alone.

WASH THE TEETH AT NIGHT.—A few who inherit good teeth, and who care nothing for looks, neglect brushing their teeth; but none who wish to preserve their teeth, good or bad, as long as possible, should neglect to brush them once or twice a day, with a brush so stiff as to clean them well, but not so hard as to wound or irritate the gums. They should be brushed both night and morning, but if only once, let it be done the last thing before retiring. Portions of food, sweets, &c., are left on or between the teeth at night, decay or acidify, and corrode the enamel, and thus, gradually injure them. If the cavities between and in decaying teeth be thoroughly brushed out with water at night, and when rising, it will add years to their effective use and freedom from pain. Most of the tooth powders sold coniain an injurious acid, which, though it gives the teeth a clean, white surface, does it at the expense of some of the natural surface. A little hard soap, pleasantly perfumed, is the best possible application. We would not recommend the finest charcoal or prepared chalk or clay, for though inert, they wear upon the enamel.

THE GROWTH OF PHILADELPHIA.—The population of Philadelphia is now greater than that of any European city, except London, Paris, and probably Constantinople. The other prominent and populous European cities rank as follows: Berlin (in 1861), 547,571; St Petersburg (in 1858),220,131; Vienna (in 1857), 476,222; Liverpool (in 1866), 484,337; Naples (in 1862), 447,065; Glasgow (in 1866), 432,265. Philadelphia contained, in 1860,565,529, and this has since, no doubt been increased to upwards of 700,000, and may now reach 750,000. The population of London, according to the census taken last year was 3,037,991, and of Paris, according to the French census of 1866, 1,825,274. The *Press* says the growth of Philadelehia has been so steady and uniform, its prosperity rests on such a solid basis and there are so few obstacles to its indefinite extension, that it is destined at no distant period to become one of the most populous cities in the world, to rival Paris or London, as it has already outstripped Vienna, Berlin, Naples, and St. Petersburg.

TRUE.—Dr. Franklin remarked that a man as often gets two dollars for the one he spends informing his mind, as he does for a dollar laid out in any other way. A man eats a pound of sugar and it is gone, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended, but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or inclination call for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man or two men; it is the wisdom of the age, and of past ages too. A family without a newspaper is always a year behind the times in general information; besides they can never think much nor find much to talk about. And then there are the little ones growing up without any taste for reading. Who, then, would be without a newspaper,—and who would read one regularly without paying for it?

THOSE who owe money on bond and mortgage, or have payment to make of any kind should be careful not to vote for Sharswood for Judge of the Supreme Court. He has already decided, officially, that all such payments must be made in gold or silver, which at present rates of premium is a serious matter to those concerned.

CHEER UP

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County.
JOHN WELLER, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.

TREASURER,
JOHN H. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry.

AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d of February, 1864*, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge SHARSWOOD reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and etherial for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH?

All parties agree that the one thing most needful for the speedy restoration of the Southern States to prosperity is the permanent restoration of law and order, and assurance of security to persons and property. This will not only at once induce the Southern people themselves to enter once more actively into business, knowing that they, both black and white, will be secure in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labors, but also once more turn the tide of foreign immigration and Northern enterprise into the depopulated South, wherever the natural advantages of soil and climate, or the artificial combinations of trade and travel present eligible openings for business enterprise and capital. Twice previously, when the work of reconstruction was fairly begun, with promise of full and speedy success, Andy Johnson has seen fit to cast an apple of discord into the arena and frustrate the hopes of all good and true men, by deranging the machinery of reconstruction just as it was getting into successful operation. While he thus proved himself a constant mar-plot, in the work of reconstruction, each time making additional legislation necessary, his followers, the unrepentant rebels of the South and their sympathisers of the North, were unceasingly abusing and reviling Congress for not promptly adopting some definite policy of reconstruction. Each time measures were adopted for overcoming the difficulties, by them purposely thrown in the way, they assiduously set themselves to work to place new obstructions in the way to prevent the work of reconstruction from being carried forward, at the same time heaping obloquy on the Republican party in Congress, because it had not succeeded in doing, what they were exerting all their power to prevent. Now when, after long and careful deliberation, Congress had completed and put in operatien all the necessary machinery for a successful and speedy restoration of the South, we find Johnson and his followers as assiduous and unscrupulous as ever in their efforts to prevent the execution of the laws. The removal of Stanton and Sheridan has once more brought the work of reconstruction to a stand still, delaying indefinitely the restoration of that peace, order and security, which the Southern people so much need. Yet these same vile hypocrites are continually vaunting themselves as the true friends of the South. No greater calamity, short of war itself, could have befallen the Southern people, than the professed friendship of these hypocritical demagogues. In war or peace they know no higher ambition than party ascendency. To this, every tie of friendship, every instinct of patriotism, every consideration of honor, every dictate of conscience or morality, has been and still is idolatrously and remorselessly sacrificed. Fomenters of trouble and discord, before the rebellion and since, have ever been and are still, the worst enemies to the peace and prosperity of both North and South. The true friends of the South to-day are the supporters of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Under it, if Johnson and his satellites will only cease to obstruct, law and order, peace and security will be speedily restored to every foot of the lately rebellious States, and with such restoration, and the assurance of permanent security, capital and labor will pour in a continuous and ever increasing stream into every Southern State—the newspaper and the Bible will soon be found in every household, and the school house and church adorn every hill-top—morality and intelligence will take the place of ignorance and its concomitants of crime—the natural offspring of intelligence and liberty, her broad savannas will teem with the products of a varied industry—by every rippling stream will be heard the busy hum of spindles and the clatter of looms—forges and furnaces will fill her valleys, transferring her now valueless mines into sources of untold wealth—then will the sails of commerce once more crowd her ports, and the plash of steamboats enliven her now deserted rivers, all bearing to other lands the products of her varied industry, while in the bounds of our wide domain will be found no more contented, happy and prosperous people.

REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN.

The political guillotine of Andy Johnson continues to be wielded with an untiring and reckless malignancy. The cool, grim, sternness of Stanton, for a while staggered the resolution of the would-be tyrant of the white house. With his suspension accomplished, the chief obstacle in the way of Sheridan's removal was overcome, and on the 17th inst. Andy Johnson issued his order removing the gallant Sheridan from the command of the 5th military district. The brave and dashing Sheridan, the hero of Winchester, the idol of the army and of the people, after being endorsed by a Congress of the people as a brave soldier conscientiously discharging his duty, and faithfully, promptly, and energetically carrying into execution the laws of the land, is removed and disgraced by the miserable inebriate and demagogue, who by accident happens to occupy the white-house. And for what? For any crime or misconduct? No. For any failure in the discharge of duty? No. Not a fault is alleged nor a cause assigned. Sheridan's fault is in believing that the men whom he conquerred at Winchester were enemies of his country, and that not to them, but to loyal men the government of the States lately in rebellion should be entrusted; in believing that traitors and rebels should not be pardoned and received into favor until they have repented of their crimes. For such reasons, and because it was asked by the men who led rebel armies and planned the massacres of New Orleans and Memphis, the brave and loyal Sheridan is disgraced by that miserable conniver at treason and tool of traitors, Andrew Johnson. His removal adds another to the list of humiliating acts of the existing administration, whose very mention brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every true soldier and loyal American citizen. They alone rejoice, who exulted over the defeat of the national arms at Bull Run, Chickamauga, and every other defeat that brought disgrace to our arms and sorrow to the hearts of our people. The men whose whole sympathy was with the rebellion, whose faces brightened with smiles and whose eyes sparkled with delight at the report of reverses to the Union arms, now throw up their hands in ecstacy and shout aloud for joy, for this is once again a momentary rebel triumph. But their joy is transient; their time is short. A loyal Congress and a loyal people will not long brook the gross insult. If we divine aright, ere the last November sun shall set Stanton will be restored and Sheridan avenged. Our recreant President will yet be made to realize that his, is only delegated power cannot be abused with impunity—that ours is a government of the people and not a despotism—that his resistance may obstruct and delay, but cannot prevent the work of reconstruction from being done in accordance with the views of the loyal people.

THE *Gazette* of last week is sorely exercised that we should publish the fact that Judge Sharswood delivered a dissenting opinion in the case of Borie v. Trott in which he pronounced the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional. It labors unnecessarily to show that the question to be decided was whether a debt contracted to be paid in gold or silver could be paid in paper money. True enough that was the question and the only question, but Sharswood was not content to give an opinion on it, but went outside of the case to stab his country in the hour of her peril, by delivering an uncalled for opinion, from the bench, that the Legal Tender Act was unconstitutional. We hope the *Gazette* will fulfill its promise to print the opinion in full so that as many of its readers as have the patience to wade through it, and they will be few, may see the lameness of its defence, as well as how a learned Judge deliberately stepped beyond his duties and prostituted his official position to aid a wicked rebellion and, if possible, strike a death blow to his country in the hour of her greatest peril.

THE *Gazette* in endeavoring to answer our question as to its preference of rebels and deserters over loyal negro soldiers, makes it the occasion for lugging in the names of about a dozen men (we suppose all it could find) of the Republican party and parading them as deserters. Of these we know, personally, and the *Gazette* ought to know that at least four were not deserters. We further know that one, at least, laid down his life in the service of his country, yet the *Gazette* has the effrontery to insult the gallant soldier's friends and relatives by holding him up as a deserter. For real deserters we have no sympathy, but there is no excuse for publishing to the world such slanderous libel upon the memory of a brave soldier. Would not the *Gazette* better confine itself to the two or three hundred real Copperhead deserters, with whom it is much better acquainted than attempt to point out the few, very few, republicans, and get them confounded with and slander good and true soldiers?

THE *Gazette*, with all its zealous labor to shield its Candidate, Sharswood, from the inevitable consequences of his opinion declaring Legal Tenders unconstitutional, by squarely denying it, has fully undorsed the opinion itself as witness the following.

"We have an inflated currency, depreciated in value and yet money is as scarce now as when gold and silver were in fashion. *So much for the unconstitutional act of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender.*"—*Gazette. Aug.* 23, 1867.

Where did you get the unconstitutional idea? Sharswood's opinion, eh? Yours too? Yet you would persuade your readers that he never delivered such an opinion? And both in the same issue!!! Slightly mixed, eh?

NO VERY pleasant position is that occupied by General Grant in the Cabinet. He is there by an order of the President and is expected to be obedient to every order, having no other alternative than to carry out the will of the Chief Executive. He may remonstrate against measures, but that is the end of his privilege; he can suggest, but must obey.

THE illness of Gen. Thomas, so as to disable him for service for some time, seems likely to postpone, for a time, the removal of Sheridan unless a new appointment is made, which is not improbable as the President will doubtless be willing to avail himself of any reasonable excuse, for appointing some one more likely than Thomas to do the bidding of himself and kindred rebels.

Since the above was put in type General Hancock has been assigned to the Department of the Gulf, with permission to modify any orders issued by Sheridan, while the latter is ordered to report at once to the Head Quarters of the Department of Missouri.

WE call the attention of all our readers to the frank and outspoken letter of Gen. Grant to the President, which we print in another column. It will do much to relieve his acceptance of the Secretaryship *ad interim* of its equivocal character and place him in such a position before the country, as the Commander-in-chief of our armies should occupy. Notwithstanding the plain and pointed expression of his opinion by Gen. Grant, the President has not seen proper to heed it, but persists in Sheridan's removal. If the President had only common sense enough to listen to the advice of such men as Grant instead of resorting to such demogogues as Jerry Black for counsel it would be much better for himself and the country.

RUMORS of further cabinet changes are still rife, but all apparently want reliable foundation. The latest rumor represents the inevitable "Jerry" as likely to be appointed to, or at least willing to accept, the Secretaryship of the Interior Department.

SHARSWOOD VS. JACKSON.

In his famous proclamation against the South Carolina Nullifiers in December, 1832, General Jackson said:

"I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE EXISTENCE OF THE UNION, CONTRADICTED EXPRESSLY BY THE LETTER OF THE CONSTITUTION, UNAUTHORIZED BY ITS SPIRIT, INCONSISTENT WITH EVERY PRINCIPLE ON WHICH IT WAS FOUNDED, AND DESTRUCTIVE OF THE GREAT OBJECT FOR WHICH IT WAS FORMED."

This was in 1832. Many yet living remember how the country rocked with excitement and trembled with alarm at the audacious pretensions and the treasonable measures of John C. Calhoun and his followers; and they remember how all parties exulted when Jackson crushed that incipient treason under his heel. Democrats and Whigs clasped hands and united their voices in support of the brave old man and his proclamation.

But there was, even in Pennsylvania, a small band of politicians who drew their inspiration, not from Jefferson or Jackson, but from John C. Calhoun, and of this small band was Judge Sharswood, now a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship. After nullification was crushed he remained the same, and in an oration delivered in April, 1834, he re-affirmed the cardinal doctrine of nullification, secession and rebellion in the following emphatic terms:

"We come back to our starting place and finding nothing in the Constitution establishing any final judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserved rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general, law, in cases of *compact between parties having no common superior*. EACH STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF OF THE COMPACT, AND TO CHOOSE FOR ITSELF THE MOST PROPER AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES."

Is it sane at a time like this to entrust supreme judicial powers to a man who entertains such opinions as these? We grant that he may hold them honestly and sincerely; but the more honestly and sincerely they are entertained the more dangerous they are. Jackson was honest and sincere in his opposition to such views, and his honesty, more than anything else, gave him power to put those down who attempted in 1832 to carry them into practice; and had Jackson been where Buchanan was in 1860 we should have had no rebellion.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

WHO ARE DESERTERS?

Congress, at the late session, passed this important bill, which has become a law, having been approved on the 19th of July last:

Be it enacted, &c., That no soldier or sailor shall be taken or held to be a deserter from the army or navy who faithfully served according to his enlistment until the 19th day of April, 1865, and who without proper authority or leave first obtained, did quit his command, or refuse to serve after said date, but nothing herein contained shall operate as a remission of any forfeiture incurred by any such soldier or sailor of his pay, bounty or pension, or other allowances, but this act shall be construed solely as a removal of any disability such soldier or sailor may have incurred by the loss of his citizenship in consequence of his desertion.

Where parties marked "deserters," can prove that they left the army under circumstances described in this act, they will be hereafter entitled to the elective franchise. —*Gettysburgh Star.*

TO BE NOTED.—Parties who have invested in Government bonds, as well as all persons who are holding either national bank notes or greenbacks, would do well to keep an eye on the doctrines advanced by the Democratic party. In Ohio Vallandigham and Pendleton are openly advocating what amounts to simple repudiation. In this State the Democrats are endeavoring to put a man on the Supreme bench who has already decided that greenbacks are not *lawful money*. Business men, and all who value their own interests above the triumph of desperate and abandoned demagogues, should make a note of these facts. *Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

THE patriotic members of an ex-school board of New Orleans, who were removed by General Sheridan for their trifling offense of discharging teachers who were so indiscreet as to allow their schools to sing patriotic songs, or display miniature flags of the Union, have resolved to apply to a District Court for a writ of injunction to restrain the district commander from proceeding to eject them from office. Theirs is one of the hardships to which the innocent and downtrodden citizens of that neighborhood have been subjected by Sheridan, and it remains to be seen whether they will receive proper redress for their injuries by re-instatement. We hope not.—*Exchange.*

REGISTRATION has been completed in Louisiana under the management of General Sheridan, and Texas was next to be reconstructed had that Commander not been removed. He believes that by the first of next January the State of Louisiana will be ready to present its Constitution to Congress.

WHEN GOV. CURTIN had served the first six months of his first term, the Copperheads professed to be very indignant at reports manufactured by themselves, that he was drunk half his time. Before Governor Geary has been a year in office, the same men complain that he is too temperate, and gives too much countenance to the temperance cause. How are the Copperheads to be suited in men?—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Correspondence Between the President and General Grant.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GEN. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.—Dear Sir:—Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignment to which the order refers.

Truly yours. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim.*

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.—Major-Gen. George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the fifth Military District, created by the act of Crngress passed on the second day of March, 1867.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. ANDREW JOHNSON.

GEN. GRANT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir:—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, Gen. Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, and Gen. Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland; also your note of this date (enclosing those instructions), saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives, and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a republic where the will of the people is a law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five Military districts, and especially, to being assigned to relieve Gen. Sheridan.

General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with. There are military reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons why this order should not be insisted on.

I beg to refer to a letter, marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,

General United States Army and Secretary of War *ad interim.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Order removing Gen. Sheridan suspended—General Thomas sick—Charges Against the Freedman's Bureau Officials—Gen. Sickles to be removed &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Aug 28, 1867.—The President on Saturday, on the recommendation of General Grant, suspended the execution of Order No. 77, assigning Gen. Thomas to the command of the Fifth District, in lieu of Gen. Sheridan. The reason for this action on the part of the Executive, is on account of the ill health of Gen. Thomas, who is now undergoing medical treatment at one of the springs in West Virginia. In view of this fact it was deemed highly improper to order him to New Orleans, where the yellow fever is raging in an epidemic form. An Administration evening paper says it is not definitely known whether Gen. Sheridan will be permitted to remain *ad interim*, or whether some other officer will be assigned to the command. It is rumored that Gen. Hancock will be selected for the position.

A long series of charges against the officials of the Freedmen's Bureau will be presented to the President during this week. They apply especially to the subordinates, and not to the head of the Bureau. There is no change, however, in the Presidents' determination to remove Gen. Howard.

The order relieving General Sickles from the command of the North Carolina Military District will probably be issued during the present week. As things now look, General Canby will be appointed in his place.

Representative E. B. Washburn, of Illinois has arrived at Washington direct from Europe, considerably improved in health. He is the guest of General Grant.

Preparations are in progress under the direction of the Soldiers, and Sailors, Union of Washington, to give General Sheridan an ovation on his arrival in Washington.

A NEW YORK letter, dated the 21st, has the following, concerning the prospect of trade: "Trade in most departments is beginning to look up. The arrivals of country merchants at the city hotels are increasing. True, the purchases thus far are not to very large amounts but the indications are that, towards September, most of the leading houses will have as much as they can do. The prices of most descriptions of dry goods are steady. The jobbers during the few days past have been busy laying in their fall supplies. The hardware firms report favorably from the correspondents at the West; but from the South, they say, the advices are quite as discouraging as they were last season. The carpet and boot and shoe houses are moderately active, and prices are firm."

THE INDIAN WAR.

Severe Fight with the Savages on Republican River.—Our Troops Repulsed.—More Fighting Expected.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—A dispatch from Fort Hayes, Kansas, Aug. 23, says a courier had just arrived from Capt. Ames with dispatches to Captain Corbin, to the effect that Ames had had a severe battle with 800 Indians, under "Satanie," on the Republican river. The Indian village was two miles long, and Ames charged twice through their wigwams. The savages fought desperately.

Three of our men were killed and twenty-five were wounded, and thirty horses were lost. The Indians lost severely, but finally repulsed our troops, and our dead were left on the field. There was an immense amount of stolen stock in the Indian village. The savages surrounded our troops, and the fight lasted three days. Two of our men killed belonged to the Kansas Cavalry, and one to the 12th Regulars. Captain Ames had only 125 men. Some Kansas Cavalry, under Major Moore, leave for the Indian village to-day, and a severe battle is anticipated.

FOREIGN.

More Territory for the United States—An Offer Accepted for Samana—$5,000,000 for a Portion of Hayti—The Land End of the New Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—President Cabral, of Dominica, has sent a messenger to Washington with instructions to accept the offer of the United States for the purchase of Samana, in the Island of Hayti, for $5,000,000.

Delay is feared in completing the Cuban cable from Key West to Punta Rosa, Florida, because a portion of the latter cable was used between Cuba and Key West, and Engineer Webb will await a telegraphic authorization from England before proceeding to lay the remainder.

HOW "INDIAN OUTRAGES" ARE SOMETIMES MANUFACTURED.—An Omaha correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* writes concerning the recent attack on a train of the Union Pacific Railway, as follows: "The way the thing looks now, it does not appear that the redskins did this business, but the white skins did. The scalping was certainly not done by an Indian—so men who understand the business say. A redskin would not be apt to leave the scalp behind—he would rather lose his own—that of itself is a little evidence; but what makes it almost sure is the fact that the scalp of the man who is still living, and in a fair way to recover, by the way—is not taken in the Indian style. An Indian is never known to take the whole top of the head for the scalp but merely a couple of inches from the crown of the head; and besides they generally take it off neatly, while this was done in a very bungling manner. Some persons—and I must say that I am one of the number—think there were no Indians concerned; but Omaha and all these western towns are bound to have an Indian war if possible; and their constant cry is extermination. Now, this late attack serves first rate to bring Eastern people to their side of the question, provided they keep under a few of the facts. Several trains on Eastern and Southern railways have been thrown from the track before now, the cars robbed and sometimes destroyed. This has been done within two years. There being no Indians to blame, it was at once charged rightly to thieves, rowdies and highway robbers; and it is very natural to suppose that the same class of beings will do the same kind of work here, if that class is here to do it. And it is not denied, but readily admitted; that towns such as Julesburg, and others not so far away, are more than half peopled by roughs. Another thing, every time there is a rumor of an Indian attack anywhere, it is telegraphed East as a fact; but when a few hours later, it proves to be entirely untrue, the telegraph does not carry the correction."

THE EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER.—Meteorological records, it is said, show that there has not been so wet a summer within the experience of the present generation: About 130 years ago, we are told, there was something of the kind, but as nobody is living now to give us the particulars, we are obliged to be content with the simple statement of the meteorological fact. Perhaps one of the severest of all the many rain storms with which we have been visited almost daily during the season, was that which swept over all this part of the country last night and this morning. We fear the bad effect it must have had in the agricultural districts.

Another remarkable peculiarity is the fact that the same condition of things is reported on the other side of the Atlantic. While it was raining in New York yesterday, cable dispatches inform us it was also raining in London, and, for that matter, throughout all England.

Other current phenomena are recorded. For instance, during the storm yesterday many persons at Albany observed in the morning masses of gelatinous matter containing minute granules of a reddish and grey color. Microscopic investigations have revealed the cause of these dust storms and rains to be, either portions of various minerals or shells of infusoria, or insects carried into the atmosphere by the winds. Infusorial shells and aquatic plants of especial localities have been identified after having crossed the ocean and been deposited in dust storms, thus tracing aerial currents. They originate in the tropical regions. One naturalist considers them as floating as a height of fourteen thousand feet from the earth, carried by the wind, and deposited from the clouds as much rain, and usually with rain. It is unusual for them to fall so far away from the tropics as this; but as we said, this, in all its aspects, is nothing, if not an "unusual" season.—*N. Y. Evening Express.*

THE London *Standard*, referring to the late trial of an American 15-inch gun against English armor plates, says:—"The effects of these shot are alike important to every country in Europe, for there is not an iron clad ship afloat that would be likely to come off scathless from their penetration. The Warrior and La Gloire classes would certainly be cleanly penetrated. The Bellerophon and Lord Warden are the only ones that would stand any chance of resisting, but it is questionable whether they, too would not succumb. The Hercules ought to keep these missiles out, but she is not yet afloat."

CALIFORNIA capitalists are taking much interest in a proposed railroad from Marysville, in their State, to Portland, Oregon. The land grant given by Congress, of twelve thousand eight hundred acres a mile, is extremely liberal, while the route is feasible, not difficult, and through a rich agricultural country. The California corporator have begun a survey of their end of the line, which runs for its entire distance through the Sacramento valley, over an unbroken plain. The valley is one of the most fertile regions of the State, the first forty-two miles being an almost unbroken succession of harvest fields.

A NEW ORLEANS letter says the first bale of the new cotton crop is coming into the different markets now, and the speculation as to the extent of the yield is very animated. The prospects in all the States, except our own, are fair for a crop that will exceed that of the season now drawing to a close. Notwithstanding the cry of worms and bad weather, this will be the result, and many are predicting a three million bale crop, which is probably as much above the mark as the annual croakers are below it.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

JEREMIAH DAY, ex-President of Yale College, died Thurday night, aged ninetyfour.

IT is reported that the Czar, who is now in Crimea, is quite ill.

HON. JAS. H. CAMBELL, late Minister to Sweden, has arrived home.

JAMES BUCHANAN returned from Cape May to Lancaster yesterday, in feeble health.

JOHN BIERLY, the oldest ship builder in Philadelphia, died in that city yesterday.

GEN. GRANT is rigid in his ideas of economy, and allows no man in employment which he controls who does not earn his pay.

THE new Canal around Des Moines Rapids, on the Mississippi, is to be two hundred and fifty feet wide.

THE Minnessota farmers talk of forming associations to keep wheat up to $1 50 per bushel.

IT is understood the assets of the Unadilla Bank will pay about thirty per cent of its liabilities.

IT is understood that all the members of the Cabinet are willing to resign if the President so requests.

A letter from Lancaster says the illness of Thaddeus Stevens is not so serious as represented.

THE Turkish Minister has been introduced to the President by Secretary Seward. He presented his credentials and was formally received.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED in the United States District Court of New York that a married woman may be declared bankrupt under the involuntary clause of the bankrupt act.

THE Soldiers and Sailors of Philadelphia have spoken out bravely in condemnation of the suspension by the President of Secretary Stanton.

THE Michigan Constitutional Convention has decided to submit separately to the people an absolute prohibition of the sale of liquor.

SEWARD has been notified by the *National Intelligencer* that he must leave the Cabinet, and when the poor old man is put out in the cold, he will learn how many warm friends he has lost.

WANT of rain is alleged as a cause likely to prevent more than a half a crop of corn and potatoes in Ohio. Too much rain in parts of Pennsylvania, it is predicted, will result in a similar failure.

ONE man boasts in Indiana that he gets a new wife and a new divorce every quarter. Of the kind of wives that he gets under such a system of things a man would want a new one at least as often as that.

THERE are said to be, by the Clarion *Democrat*, over three thousand men in Clarion county who do not take a newspaper. The fact showing such ignorance explains the persistent Democratic majorities in that region.

PROF. J. C. WATSON, of ANN ARBOR, Michigan, announces the discovery of a new planet, hitherto unknown, which was first seen by him on the 25th. It is situated in right ascension 1 degree and 40 minutes south, and is working west and south.

A CALL is published for a Convention in Wilmington on the 4th of September, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Border State Convention, which meets in Baltimore on the 12th, to demand Congress to guarantee the citizens of all States equal rights and a republican form of government.

AN amusing incident occurred in Albany recently. While a gang of telegraph men were stringing wire from a reel in a wagon, the horse being driven along slowly, a countryman rushed up to the driver, and in the innocence of his heart informed him that he was losing his load, that his wire was scattered all along the road behind him.

A correspondent of a Democratic paper, who says he has just been in prison with two of Quantrell's men, contradicts the report that the famous guerrilla is in Mexico, and asserts that Quantrell was mortally wounded in a fight in Kentucky, in the fall of 1864, captured and imprisoned in Louisville, and died there under an assumed name.

THE political contest in California is very bitter and exciting as the election draws near. Efforts are making to concentrate the Unionists of San Francisco on the Legislative ticket. The independent party continue their opposition to Gorham, but support the general ticket, and urge the election of Congress men, Legislators, and the ratification of the constitutional amendment.

PERSONS having correspondence with California should mark on their letters or newspapers the words "*via* Panama," and continue to do so until the Indian hostilities over the Plains are suppressed. According to the regulations of the Post Office Department, all letters not marked "*via* Panama" are sent by the overland route, and the Indian outrages render their safe tsansmission doubtful.

A correspondent of the Boston *Watchman* says: "The day that I arrived in Liverpool I was saluted while taking a stroll through the city, by a newsboy who shouted out to me, 'Paper, sir; latest news from America, sir; suicide of Andy Johnson, sir.' Had it not been that I could conscientiously reward dishonesty, I should have liked to give the youngster something for making so good a guess at my politics."

THE prospect of the French wine crop is not good. The inclemency of the weather has caused a spread of the disease known as the *oidium*, whose attack could not be warded off by the use of sulphur, owing to the heavy continuance of showers of rain and hail and high winds. It is now thought that only one-half or two-thirds of the quantity of grapes gathered in 1866 will be obtainable in 1867, and even this small proportion will be lessened if the weather does not improve.

LUMBER.

60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by
J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
junel4:3mos. Bloady Run, Pa.

1,000 DOLLARS REWARD!

The place to buy goods and SAVE your GREENBACKS, is at the GREAT BARGAIN STORE of
G. R. & W. OSTER,
Who will sell from this date until the 20th of September next, prior to closing to extend and otherwise repair their Store room,) their ENTIRE STOCK at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Many goods at and below COST.
Bedford, Aug. 23:6w

HOOSIER
GRAIN DRILLS,
AND
KEYSTONE CLOVER HULLERS,
FOR SALE.

These Drills are a *first class* article, warranted equal if not superior to any others. The hoes can be set zigzag if desired for rough ground. Sows all kinds of grain and grass seeds. PRICE **$90**, and *warranted*. The Clover Huller is a very superior article; hulls and cleans from 25 to 40 bushels per day. PRICE **$95**, and *warranted*.
PETER H. SHIRES.
Bedford, Aug. 22, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 14th of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William Spidle of Bloody Run, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assigns of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of John Cessna, Esq., in Bedford, Bedford County, State of Pennsylvania, before HASTINGS GEBB, Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock a. m.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
aug23:4t. U. S. Marshal.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. ENCHOLTZ and GEORGE W. GUMP, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

First Monday of Sept. (being the 2d day,)

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 9th of August in the year of our Lord, 1867.
aug9 ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

GRAND JURORS drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 2nd day, A. D. 1867.

Bedford Township: David Wolf, *Foreman;* Samuel Carney, John Knox.
Broad Top: Jesse Wright.
Bloody Run: Samuel D. Williams.
Colerain: Geo. W. Cessna, Isaac Freet, Tobias Shafer.
Cumberland Valley: James McFerrin.
Londonderry: Martin L. Miller, Jonathan Feightner.
Monroe: Samuel Snively.
Napier: Geo. W. Bowser.
Schellsburg: William C. Snively, Peter Dewalt.
St. Clair: John Amick, James L. Norton, Jas. E. Over.
Southampton: Emanuel Johnson, Hezekiah Northcraft, Levi Clingerman.
Union: Adam Briggle.
Woodberry Middle: Charles Martin, Cyrus Over.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 2nd day of April, A. D. 1867.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest: Jury Commissioners.
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. aug9

PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term:

Bedford Borough: Samuel Vondersmith, Geo. D. Shuck,
Bedford Township: John D. Heltzell, Scott W. Hughes.
Coaldale: Dan'l McNally.
Cumberland Valley: John Dicken, William Boor, of J., Thomas Elliott, of S.
Hopewell: Joseph Gates, Jr.
Harrison: Jackson Kerr.
Juniata: Valentine V. Wertz, W. H. Knipple, Jacob Corley.
Londonderry: Levi Carpenter, Samuel Wilhelm.
Liberty: Jacob Kensinger, Geo. Roades.
Monroe: John Layton, Levin Weimer.
Napier: Levi Otto, John Rock, John W. Bowen.
Providence East: George McGraw, Thomas Grove, Stephen Wink.
Providence W.: David Sparks.
St. Clair: Israel Davis, Jacob H. Wright, Valentine Fickes.
Southampton: John Mors, Nicholas Walter, Denton Stephens, Abel Johnson, William Cheney.
Union: Martin Imler.
Woodberry Middle: Philip S. Croft, John S. Hetrick, Daniel Price, of D.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1867.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest: Jury Commissioners.
JNO G FISHER, Clerk. aug9

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, there will be sold, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, AUGUST the 31st, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One lot of ground in the Borough of Coaldale, fronting on Fulton street 40 feet, and running back 120 feet, with a 2½ story plank house, with basement and back building attached, adjoining lots of William Green on the east and a 20 feet alley on the west, situate in the Borough of Coaldale, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Bricker and John Drhew, partners, trading as Bricker & Drhew, with notice to Patrick Drhew and all other terre tenants.

Also, one lot of ground in Woodberry, fronting on Main street 66 feet, and 198 feet deep, with a two story frame house with kitchen attached, and one frame stable and smoke house and other outbuildings thereon, adjoining lots of William M. Pierson on the north, and Jacob Hoover on the South, and situate in the town of Woodberry, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Castner.

Also, one tract of land containing 100 acres more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence; having thereon a two story log house, stable and other out-buildings, and a good apple orchard; adjoining lands of Samuel Staley, William Lisinger, John H. Barton and others; situate in East Providence township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Peck and Rosanna Peck.

Also, one lot, or part of a lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford, being No. 149 in the general plan of the Borough, now occupied by defendant or terre tennant, with a large two story brick house and other buildings thereon erected; said lot being 25 feet (more or less) in front on Pitt street and extending back 240 feet to a 20 foot alley, adjoining lot of Job Mann on the West and Hiram Lentz and wife on the East.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mrs. Sophia D. Gibson.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 5th, 1867.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at September Term, 1867, (2d day.)

John Cessna, Esq., vs. Thos. H Murray et. al.
Theo. Weil & Co. et. al. vs. Saml Sterne.
W. S. Entriken vs. Kensinger & Fluck.
Mary Ann Yarnell vs. Wm Marshall.
Wm Firmstone et al vs. Jas. Fink et al

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. Alex. R. Agnew is the authorized agent for the Inquirer, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. Agnew will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

Directory.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Stockman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

MASS MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING OF COURT WEEK, September 3d.

A Union Republican meeting will be held in Bedford, on TUESDAY EVENING OF COURT WEEK, when all who have earnestly at heart the true interests of Pennsylvania and the Union, who desire a loyal State Judiciary, that shall not desert the State and nation when imperrilled, are cordially invited to be present.

All who stood by the country in her struggle with rebellion and defended her against her organized enemies, whose sympathies have been with the nation and against her foes, and who now prefer loyalty to treason, all who are opposed to the treacherous acts of the present National Executive; who wish for the early return of law and order throughout the entire country, with the speedy and permanent harmony of the whole Union under the Congressional plan of reconstruction, are earnestly solicited to attend.

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS have been secured for this meeting. Let there be a general turn out from all parts of the county.

J. H. LONGENECKER,
Ch. Rep. Co. Com.
D. S. Elliott, *Sec'y.*

Meeting of the Union County Committee

The Union County Committee of Bedford county will meet at the Washington House, in Bedford, at 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY of Court week, Sept. 3. A full attendance is desired, and it is hoped that all will be present. The names of the members are as follows:

Bedford township: Charles Rea.
Bloody Run Borough: John A. Gump.
Broad Top Township: A. J. Wigton.
Colerain: Joseph Ott.
Coal Dale Borough: Josiah Lehman.
Cumberland Valley: John ● Vickroy.
Harrison: Calvin Mullen.
Hopewell: John W. Smith.
Juniata: Jesse Geller.
Liberty: John T. Shirley.
Londonderry: Jacob Evans.
Monroe: Jas. R. O'Neal.
Napier: W. Hyle.
Providence E.: W. A. Staily.
Providence W.: Wilson McDaniel.
Saxton Borough: E. Eichelberger.
St. Clair Township: H. B. Mock.
Schellsburg Borough: J. E. Colvin.
Snake Spring Township: John Baker.
Southampton: H. C. Lashley.
Union: Samuel Shaffer.
Woodberry M.: William Smith.
Woodberry S.: J. T. Ketring.

J. H. LONGENECKER, Chm'n.
D. S. Elliott, Sec'y.

Court Week.—Court commences next week, and we hope that our friends will remember us, and those in arrears for subscription, &c., will give us a call.

Religious.—A series of meetings will be held at Mt. Smith, commencing Friday evening, Sept. 6th. Several Ministers will be in attendance. J. F. Craig, Pastor.

Post Office Re-established.—The Post Office at Mann's Choice, which had been discontinued for some time, has been re-established, and Jacob Boblitz appointed Post Master.

The attention of farmers is called to the "Hoosier grain Drills "and "Clover Hullers" advertised in another column. These articles are said not to be Surpassed or even equaled by any other articles of the kind in use.

Personal.—Rev. Dr. Conrad, of Philadelphia, one of the editors of the *Lutheran Observer*, a brilliant writer and an eminently successful divine, is stopping at the Mengel House. He preached an excellent and interesting sermon in the Lutheran Church on Sabbath evening, to a large and attentive audience.

Attention is called to the advertisement of F. Gardner & Co., cautioning the Farmers of the several counties of Bedford, Somerset, Huntingdon and Blair, *not* to purchase Gum Roller Grain Drills from any but Messrs. Hartley & Metzger, the *sole agents* for the sale of the Drills in the above named counties.

School for Young Ladies.—This School, to be resumed on Monday next under the superintendence of Mrs. Bonney, is advertised in another column, and to it we call the attention of all who are interested in female education. Its purpose is to prepare the way for a Seminary for Young Ladies of such a character that it will be a blessing and an ornament to Bedford. The brief experience of the school has been marked with eminent success, achieved by a lady whose acceptance of another position is met by parents and scholars with profound regret. That success, however, we take as a pledge for the future, and we hope to see such a sustaining interest in the enterprise on the part of the community, that a speedy realization of its ultimate end may be enjoyed.

The gentlemen named as references are representatives of those who appreciate a refined and thorough female education, and who desire and purpose to see Bedford crowned with an Institution of a high order. A combined effort, assisting their endeavors, cannot fail to secure the result so greatly to be desired.

Refinement of manners, the accomplishments of an educated lady and a zeal for the work controlled by scriptural principles, are requisite in those who are to train young ladies. Of these Mrs. Bonney, we are informed, is possessed, as well as of a large and successful experience, having been for years at the head of one of the best Female Seminaries in our country. The effects of an association with and of instruction from such a teacher, must commend themselves to every intelligent parent.

It is the purpose of this school to afford advantages in polite and mental literature of the most advanced character to those who may desire them, and who have already completed the ordinary course of education. And, generally, it is its purpose to meet all growing demands for the appropriate instruction of young ladies, by a corresponding supply of the best instructors, until it shall be second to no other in its complete equipment and thorough establishment. Let us hasten the day.

Neighborhood Politics—The Republicans of Franklin county have nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—Joseph W. Frank, Col. Theodore N. Gowan.
Associate Judge—W. W. Paxton.
Treasurer—S. F. Greenawalt.
Commissioner—A. H. Etter.
Director of the Poor—John E. M'Clay.
Jury Commissioner—Addison Imbrie.
Auditor—N. W. Witherow.

The Republicans of Huntingdon county met in convention on Tuesday, the 18th inst. and nominated the following ticket:

Senate—Samuel M'Vitty [subject to the decision of the Conference.]
Assembly—Henry S. Wharton [subject to the decision of the Conference.]
Treasurer—Michael M. Logan.
County Commissioner—Samuel Cummins.
Jury Commissioner—Geo. W. Shontz.
Director of the Poor—Adam Heater.
Auditor—A. P. White, 3 years; M. L. Rex, 1 year.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing Congress, the State Administration, and denouncing in the strongest terms Johnson's act relieving Secretary Stanton.

Wanted.—We would remind all who owe us for subscriptions, advertising, &c., that court week will be a good time to call and settle. We are not getting as much money as pays current expenses, though we have several thousand dollars scattered in small sums over the county. Call, friends, and pay up old scores and enable us to pay our debts. We will be glad to welcome you all, and, on presentment of the greenbacks, to give you receipts in full. Those who cannot come themselves can send by their neighbors the wherewithal to liquidate their little bills, and consider themselves as having received our blandest smile and politest bow.

"The perfumed light
Steals through the mist of alabaster lamps,
And every air is heavy with the breath
Of orange flowers that bloom
I' the midst of roses."

Such was the flowery land filled with healing airs and life-preserving products, where Dr. Drake discovered the chief ingredients of his wonderful Tonic Medicine—Plantation Bitters—the enchanted tropical island of St. Croix. The Plantation Bitters, combining all the medecinal and tonic virtues of the healing and life-sustaining products of that favored clime, are without doubt, the World's Great Remedy for Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, and all other Stomachic difficulties. 2t

The Springs.—The number of visitors at the Springs is rapidly diminishing, somethng less than one hundred being the sum total at the Springs Hotel this week, and very few, if any, arrivals. The inclemency of the weather is, in a measure, the cause of the early departure of a great many of the visitors, but, on the whole, the season has been an average good one.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has the following horrible item: A young girl, about seven years of age, was found in the huckleberry woods, near Lackawaxen, on Sunday last, dead. She had gone out on the Saturday before to get berries, and, not returning at night search was instituted. When found the body was terribly bloated, and had marks of seventeen stings of rattlesnakes.

Rations Commuted!—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations*—The heirs of prisoners who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover the Commutation for Rations provided by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to Durborrow & Lutz.-tf.

Any person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

☞ A new Grover & Baker $55 Sewing Machine for sale—one half cash and the balance in a reasonable time. Apply to Box 61, Bedford. tf.

THE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—There has been no change in cotton. There is no movement in cloverseed. There has been little shipping demand for flour, but generally at reduced figures below the views of holders; only 600 bbls fresh ground new wheat family were taken on secret terms; small sales superfine at $7.25@7.70, Northwestern $11.50@12.75. There is nothing doing in corn meal. The offerings of wheat continue small, and meets with a steady inquiry at full rates; sales of 1200 bushels fair and prime Penn'a and Southern at $2.35@2.45. Rye is rising; 600 bus sold at $1.70@1.72. Corn—not so active; 2000 bus Western mixed sold at $1.22, 1000 bus Western yellow at $1.25. Oats dull at 50@68c.

Magazines for September.

Harper's Monthly.—If any one desires to have full measure, running over, of adventure and sensation, let him get the large and liberally illustrated instalment of "The Dodge Club," in the new number of *Harper's Magazine*. It relates how an American party got on, in Italy, during the stirring events of 1850, and begins and ends with a battle-royal with brigands—American pluck triumphing each time against fearful odds. The various views of Florence given here are finely executed as well as accurately drawn. On the cover of *Harper* we read with deep regret, the following notice: "In our last number was announced the approaching commencement of a series of papers to be entitled 'Rides in Montana, by Col. Cornelius O'Keefe, late of the Irish Brigade.' On the very day, July 1, when this notice was written, the author, General Thomas Francis Meagher, was drowned at Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri. The first paper of the proposed series was then in our hands. It will appear in the next number of this magazine. We know, from his correspondence, that he had made abundant preparations for succeeding papers. It is barely possible, but not probable, that he had written a second 'Ride,' and that the manuscript will be found among his papers. We fear, however, that this first 'Ride in Montana' will be the last written record of the brilliant career of the author."

The Lady's Friend.—"The Village Doctor," an expressive picture, is the title of the Steel Engraving in the September number of this popular magazine. A beautiful Steel Fashion Plate, with numerous other Engravings of the Fashions, follow, and the usual piece of popular Music, worth of itself the price of the number. Among the Literary matter we have an article on Skeleton Leaves, or the Phantom Bouquet; a fine story by Louise Chandler Moulton, How a Woman Had Her Way; Orville College; Dora Castel; How to Make Wax Flowers, &c. Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Galaxy, contains some Reminiscences of Dr. Anthon, the late distinguished classical scholar and teacher, by Dr. Robert D. Nesmith; A Carol of Harvest, for 1867, by Walt Whitman; Jean Ingelow's New Volume, by Harriet Prescott Spofford; The Ladies of Llangollen, by Rev. W. R. Alger; Brigham Young and Mormonism, by E. M. Tullidge, a Mormon Elder; Aunt Madeline's Trial, a short story, by F. L. Curtis; Steven Lawrence Yeoman, by Mrs. Edwards; Waiting for the Verdict, by Mrs. R. H. Davis; and Nebulæ, by the Editor. The price of the *Galaxy* is $3.50 a year. Single copies may be obtained of the newsdealers, or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents. Address W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

The Natural Laws of Man.—There are several remarkable articles in the *Herald of Health* for August. One of these is from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on the natural laws of man, which ought to be read by everybody. This monthly grows better and better every month. $2 a year—20 cents a number. Address, Miller, Wood & Co., No. 15 Laight street, New York.

Blackwood's Magazine contains the Brownlows; The Social Era of George III; Life and Letters of Gov. Winthrop; Intemperance and Intolerance; an interesting article on Maximilian; The Bill as it is, &c., all of which are highly entertaining and instructive. Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street, N. Y.

The Eclectic comes filled with a variety of articles, leading off with The Imagination: Its Functions and Its Culture; Edgar Quinet's Revolution; Religious Liberty; A Book About Lawyers; A Dutch Political Novel; Donald G. Mitchell, (with portrait,) &c. Published by W. H. Bidwell, at No. 5, Beekman street, New York.

Our Young Folks.—An advance copy of *Our Young Folks* for September enables us to say that children (yes, and their elders too,) will be delighted with the new number. There is song and music by Emily Miller, and music by J. R. Thomas, illustrated by H. Fenn, with eleven other original engravings, including a full-page one by Fenn, from a Sketch in Color by F. E. Church. Among the letter-press contributors are Mrs. Stowe, Elijah Kellogg, J. T. Trowbridge, Louise E. Chollet, Susan N. Carter, Isaac I. Hayes, and others. The closing articles, published monthly, severally entitled "Round the Evening Lamp" and "Our Letter-Box," are as worthy of being studied by juvenile readers as any other portions of this their own magazine.

The Atlantic Monthly has been received. This best of American monthlies always comes to us freighted with interesting and profitable reading upon topics ever fresh. Its brilliant corps of contributors never fail to enlist the interest of all readers. The present number is fully up to the standard of its predecessors, if we may judge from the following table of contents: The Guardian Angel, IX., by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Prophetic Voices about America, by Chas. Sumner; Sunshine and Petrarch, by T. W. Higginson; Canadian Woods and Waters, by Chas. Dawson Shanly; The Nightingale in the Study, by James Russell Lowell; Hospital Memories, II., by Eudora Clark; Minor Italian Travels, by W. D. Howells; The Mystery of Nature, by Theodore Tilton; A Wife by Wager, by E. H. House; The Jesuits in North America, by George E. Ellis; The Blue and the Gray, by F. M. Finch; Fugitives from Labor; Reviews and Literary Notices.

Facts for the Public,

Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite.

1. We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, extending through from 518 Market street to 511 Minor street, and occupied exclusively by ourselves.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our own exclusive occupancy, and for the business to which it is entirely devoted, unites all the conveniences and appliances which have been found necessary or are desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make *all purchases for cash* and giving us a selection, at the most favorable prices, from the markets of the entire world. In this particular we have advantages shared by no other house in the trade. *This fact is well known to the entire business community.*

4. We sell goods for cash only, which, though it restricts our business to those prepared to purchase in that way, enables us to give them such advantages as no house doing a different business can possibly offer.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century has informed us fully of the wants of the public and of the best way to meet them.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up our goods—the style, fit and make of which are unsurpassed.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physical peculiarities (unless deformed), can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, in most cases better than by goods made to order, and at prices 25 to 50 *per cent. lower.*

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted and most complete stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.

9. For reasons already enumerated, we can and do sell at prices *guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

10. All goods when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. When buyers are, for any reason, dissatisfied with a purchase made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL 518 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

AND 600 Broadway, New York.

May 17-3m.

Spread the Truth!

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that: it is *inhuman*. Suppose HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, Biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose profit *has* been reaped from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*; and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.—A Substitute for Calomel.

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all billious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of billious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 23, 4th & 5th w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

Caution.

Farmers of Bedford, Somerset, Huntingdon and Blair counties are hereby notified *not to purchase* any Grain Drills, with Gum Springs and Gum Rollers, but those *made by us*. HARTLEY & METZGAR of Bedford, are our *sole agents* in those sections, and all Gum Roller Drills must be purchased *through them*.

F. GARDNER & CO.,
aug30:2t Carlisle, Pa.

The School for Young Ladies will re-open on MONDAY, SEPT. 2d, in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Principal, Mrs. C. V. R. BONNEY.
TERMS, per quarter of ten weeks, $6 to $10.
References.—O. E. Shannon, T. R. Gettys, W. P. Schell, A. King, Jacob Reed, G. W. Rupp.
Bedford, Aug. 30:3m

Commissioner's Notice.

By direction of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, the undersigned will, at his office, in Bedford, on Sept. 14, 1867, take testimony to supply the place of lost deeds and perfect the title of Moses Robison to the estate of his father, George Robison late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

aug30:3t JOHN P. REED, Commissioner.

Splendid Hotel AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale the splendid Hotel in Bloody Run, known as the "Morgret Hotel," situated in the western part of the town. This hotel possesses all the advantages of a good locality, and is, in every respect, a very desirable location. The house is built of brick and nearly new, and contains 13 rooms, and has attached a wash house and bake house; a good stable capable of holding 40 horses, large corn-crib, slaughter-house and other buildings. There is also attached two full lots of ground, fronting 97 feet on the Main street in the plan of the town. The object for selling is that the proprietor intends moving west, and any one desiring to purchase a property will do well to examine this one. TERMS: $4,000 cash, or $4,500 in three equal annual payments, without interest, secured by judgment bonds.

aug30:3m J. STONER.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

"Our Own Make,"

After more than Five Years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. *EVERY LADY WHO HAS NOT GIVEN THEM A TRIAL, SHOULD DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.*

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size, for Ladies, Misses and Children, Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "*W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH ST., PHILAD'A.,*" upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 ARCH St., PHIL'A.

March 15, 1867.10mo

Business College.

BRYANT, STRATTON & KIMBERLY'S

Cor. 10th and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

YOUNG MEN

prepared for the Counting Room and Business Life in General.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

combined by means of Banks, Business Houses and the use of all kinds of Business Paper.

THIS INSTITUTION

is endorsed by the leading business men of the City.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

COLLEGE OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

For particulars send for circulars.

aug30:3m

Public Sale —OF— VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

TAN YARD, TOWN LOTS, OUT LOTS, AND WOODLAND.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on the premises on

TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1867, the following described Real Estate, all situate in Bedford Township, Bedford county, Penn'a, viz:

1st. 3 acres and 100 perches, net measure, of land lying west of and adjoining the Borough of Bedford, on which are erected a large TANNERY, with 101 vats, including 77 layaways, 17 leaches, limes, pools, and large bark house, all under roof, and a two story tenant house. The buildings are of stone, brick and frame. This property is known as "Shuck's Tannery," and is an excellent location for a Steam Tannery, being in a good bark region and having a home market for leather and hides. It is near the Bedford Mineral Springs, and on the located line of the Connellsville and Southern Penn'a Rail road, which is now partly under contract. There are on the premises *three* never failing springs, and a large stream of running water. The property is insured for $4,000, and the policy can be transferred to the purchaser.

2d. Twenty-four Town Lots, west of the Tan Yard property, being "Shuck's Addition to the Borough of Bedford." These lots are most eligibly located and as handsome building lots as have been offered in the neighborhood of Bedford, having several springs upon them, affording an abundant supply of water.

3d. Three Out Lots adjoining the above town-lots containing each about two acres, with a fine sight upon one of them for a Brick Yard, there being upon it an inexhaustible quantity of the best clay for the manufacture of brick, and water in abundance.

4th. A tract of the best meadow land containing about 13 acres, situated on the Raystown Branch, about one mile from the Borough of Bedford, and adjoining lands of Gilson and Naugle.

5th. A tract of Woodland, on the side of Wills' Mountain, adjoining the property of John S. Sproat, containing 82 acres 13 perches and allowance. This tract is covered with young timber, and the "*Todd Spring*" is upon it.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money on the first day of October, 1867, when the deeds will be delivered and possession given, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, secured by judgment bonds.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. Drafts and plots of the land and lots can be seen at the store of the undersigned in Bedford. SAMUEL SHUCK,
WILLIAM W. SHUCK.

Bedford, Aug. 19th, 1867.3t

A Splendid Farm for Sale WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that

SPLENDID FARM,

situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **100 ACRES**, more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid

DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,

Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

New Arrival. JUST RECEIVED AT

M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE.

STRAW HATS and BONNETS,

STRAW ORNAMENTS,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,

BEAD TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,

HOSIERY and GLOVES,

WHITE GOODS,

PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,

BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,
LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our assortment contains all that is
NEW and DESIRABLE,

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.

May 31.

$20,00 AGENTS WANTED — $100,00— Male and Female, to introduce our NEW PATENT, STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is adapted for family use and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only TWENTY DOLLARS. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars address DUMONT & WILSON,
630 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July12:3m

Notice.

All in our debt will please bear in mind, we are now preparing to make our Fall purchases, and *must have* money. *In many cases longer indulgence cannot be given*, and we earnestly hope all who know they *have not paid us*, will read this notice, come forward and pay up at once. Our terms are six months credit, and upon all accounts we charge interest after due.

Aug. 8, 1867. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

The Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

(*Founded and endowed by Hon. Asa Packer.*)

The second year opens September 1st, for Students in the 1st and 2d classes, and in the special schools of ENGINEERING, (Civil, Mechanical and Mining,) and of ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. Applicants examined from the 15th to the 29th of August. For registers, with particulars apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
August 2:4t. President.

Soldier's Monument.

The Central Committee, and all the Borough and Township Executive Committees, of the "Bedford County Soldier's Monument Association" are requested to meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY EVENING OF NEXT COURT WEEK, September 4th, at 7½ o'clock. The attendance of every member of the several committees is earnestly requested, as important business will be laid before them.

aug23:2t C. N. KICKOK, Chairman.

To Capitalists.

I have for sale, on easy terms, over **200,000 acres of Farming, Timber, and Mineral Lands**, situate in Bedford, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset, Westmoreland, and other counties, in Pennsylvania, which will be sold in tracts ranging from 100 to 10,000 acres:

FARMS: Several fine limestone farms near Bedford.
FARMING LANDS: With limestone and red slate soils.
TANNERIES, and five sites for same, with large tracts of rock oak timber.
FURNACES AND FORGES, and sites for same, with large tracts of timber and iron ore lands.
WATER PRIVILEGES, on never failing streams.
IRON ORES: Bog, Specular, Fossil and Hematite. Fossil vein from 3 to 5 feet thick. Hematite bed from 10 to 40 feet thick.
COAL AND COLLERIES: Collieries in full operation, with houses, shutes, tracks, cars, &c. Undeveloped Coal Lands with a seam 20 feet thick. Also, gas, cannel and anthracite coal lands.
TIMBER: Large tracts covered with white and yellow pine, spruce and hemlock, red, white and rock oak, chesnut, walnut, locust, cherry, poplar, &c. &c. Also, Steam Saw Mills.
FIRE CLAY, of superior quality for making fire brick.
SAND STONE, of pure quality, for making glass, &c.
ALSO, farms, and farming, timber and mineral lands in all Western, Southern and Pacific States, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
Attorney at Law,
July 19:3m Bedford, Pa.

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

Lebanon Valley College.

The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers (*B. E.*).
A Scientific Course, (*B. S.*).
A Ladies' Course, (*M. A.*).
A Classical Course, *A. B.*).
A Biblical Course (*B. B. S.*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks.....$88.50
Instrumental Music.....18.00
Double-Entry Book Keeping, (in classes).... 15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.

For catalogue and further particulars, address Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., President,
Dec. 14:66:1vr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumeries, &c.

The Rev. H. HECKERMAN & SON have purchased the *DRUG STORE* of J. L. Lewis, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving and intend always to keep on hand, a large assortment of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
(plain and fancy,)
BEST QUALITY OF TOBACCO,

Best brands of SEGARS, SEGARRES, &c. Also, *PATENT MEDICINES,* and everything else to be enquired for at a drug store. Physicians will be supplied with everything in their line, on favorable terms. All ORDERS promptly attended to and all PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

By careful and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. July 26.3m

Valuable Farm AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber wishing to move West, will sell the Farm whereon he now resides, situated on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, in Napier township, Bedford county, Pa., ten miles west of Bedford, and 2½ miles south of Schellsburg, containing **377 acres** and 8 perches, with a large double Log House, weatherboarded, large double Log Barn, with other outbuildings, thereon erected. Also, a good Tenant House on the upper end of the Farm. About 240 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. About 230 acres of this land is of the best Sandy Bottom, good for either wheat, corn or grass. The balance is slate land, very good for wheat. The Drove Road passes by the door. The track of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the farm, within a short distance of the house. There is a fine young orchard of choice fruit near the house; also, a good sugar camp on the farm, and water in nearly every field. Any person wishing to purchase a No. 1 farm will do well to look at this one, as it is one of the best for either a grain or stock farm in this part of the State. Persons wishing to look at the property can do so by calling on the subscriber living on the premises.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

August 23:3m.

Iron Water Pipe.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.

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"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.

Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.

june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

"Beyond the Mississippi:" A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean. By Albert D Richardson. Over 20,000 copies sold in one month.

Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories.

To prospective emigrants and settlers in the Far West, this History of that fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c.

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S. S. Campbell & Co. MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS, and wholesale dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race Street,
Philadelphia.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

Silver's Wash Powder.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1866.-1yr.

Washington and Jefferson College.

NEXT TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEP. 18.

Apply to the PRESIDENT, Canonsburg, or to the VICE PRESIDENT, Washington, Pa.

August 14, '36:4t

Register's Notice.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 3d day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Leonard Bittner, Esq., administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of David Meyers, late of the township of Juniata, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

The account of William Griffith, administrator of the estate of Isaac Burket, late of Union tp., Bedford county, deceased.

The administration account of John M. Claar, administrator of the goods, chattles, &c, which were of Michael Fry, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Horatio J. Means, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Elizabeth Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, deceased.

The final account of Jacob U. Snider, surviving and acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Snider, late of Snake Spring township, Bedford county, deceased.

The final account of Henry Ickes,

Farm, Garden & Household.

LIMING LAND.

This practice, which is so common in British agriculture, is but little known in our country outside of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In a recent visit to the grain growing districts of these States, we found lime as highly esteemed as manure, and a regular part of their rotation, as we have noticed elsewhere. Where lime can be had at ten cents a bushel and under, as it can in all the limestone regions of Pennsylvania, the practice is almost universal. It is used a good deal on farms, far distant from the lime-kilns, where it costs at the depot or canal twenty cents a bushel and upwards. The conviction of its utility in these States may be said to be universal, and if it is not used, it is either owing to the high price of the article, or to the fact that agriculture receives little attention.

It is applied by some to the sod immediately after mowing, and this sod is turned under either in the fall or spring for corn. It is claimed that the lime stimulates the growth of grass, and affects favorably every crop in the rotation. It would be impossible, without liming, to keep up the grain farms to their present degree of productiveness. It is also claimed for the summer application and the spring plowing, that it distributes the lime more equally, and keeps it near the surface. The lime which is carried down by the fall and winter rains, is brought to the surface again when the sod is inverted. By this method also, the lime has more time to act upon the inert material in the soil, and to prepare plant food for the subsequent crop. Other farmers are quite as certain that the best time to apply lime is upon the inverted sod in the spring, while the ground is preparing for corn. They want to keep the lime as near the surface as possible, and have no fears of its late action upon the crop. The quantity applied to the acre is from thirty to a hundred bushels, depending somewhat upon the character of the soil, the price of the lime, and the theoretical views of the planter. The better the soil, that is, the more clay and vegetable matter it contains, the more lime it will bear. Some think a hundred bushels quite too much, and that so much has a tendency to turn the stalks yellow, and to diminish the yield. Smaller quantities, say from 30 to 50 bushels, are more commonly applied. The lime is usually brought from the lime kiln or depot in its caustic state, and is dropped upon the land in heaps where it is to be used. It is there slaked by the application of water, and is about doubled in quantity by this process. It is then spread as evenly as possible over the land. This makes a cheap dressing for the land even at twenty cents a bushel. The effect is very clearly marked where it is used. It keeps up the fertility of the soil, and makes remunerative crops even without manure. Of course, with manure the crops are larger and pay better. The question very naturally arises, if liming land will pay in other districts where it is not now used? Without answering this question at once in the affirmative, we think the results in these States are such as to encourage every farmer who can get lime at a reasonable price to make the experiment. We have abundance of lime rock in regions where it is not burned at all. The conviction is quite common that it will not pay to use lime upon limestone soils, but in Pennsylvania the effects of the application are quite as marked upon these soils as upon any other. Then it is supposed that it is a difficult and expensive process to burn lime. Very much of this article is made upon the farms where it is used without even a kiln for burning, as we shall show in an illustrated article next month. The lime can be made by the most unskilled labor, and with the roughest and cheapest kinds of fuel. Wherever there is lime rock and cheap fuel, we have no doubt the lime can be furnished at less than twenty cents a bushel. In the vicinity of cities and large towns, oyster shells accumulate in quantities, and can be put to better use than road making and grading. They are easily reduced with brush or peat, and afford cheap lime and generally of better quality than the rock yields. We desire to have the experiment made in other States on a scale large enough to settle the question. We believe many of our farmers will doubtless find it to their interest to use lime.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE USE OF MACHINERY UPON THE FARM.

One of the most cheering indications of the times is the rapid introduction of improved implements in husbandry, especially of those that are moved by horse-power. In this matter the West is far ahead of the East, and the grain growing districts greatly excel the dairy regions. Corn, where it is grown upon a large scale, is now very generally cultivated by horse-power, without the use of the hand hoe. Five times cultivating is much better than three times hoeing, and much cheaper. Some drill in their corn, one kernel in a place and one foot apart, by horse drill, and claim that they not only do the work at much less expense, but get a much larger crop. There is no hand labor about it until you come to the harvesting, and even this, we anticipate, will soon be done by machinery. Potatoes are cut, dropped, and covered; cultivated and dug by horse-power, and, we think, will soon be bagged and binned in the same way. Wheat is put in by the horse drill, and cut by the horse reaper. The hay harvest is now all secured by horse power. These machines are not indeed universally introduced, but their economy is so apparent, and they put the hay and grain harvests so completely into the power of the farmer, that no man can long afford to do without them. The manufacture of these machines has become a vast business, giving employment to tens of thousands of men, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are a powerful argument for the clearing out of stumps and boulders, and for making the rough ways smooth. The man who clings to the time-honored tools, and the good old ways, will be badly beaten in the market.—*American Agriculturist.*

SORE THROAT IN SWINE.—Take lye, the same as is used for making soap, put it into an iron kettle, which place over the fire, and heat it; then stir into it wheat bran till it is as thick as mush, and when cool give it to the hogs in their trough, and they will eat it greedily, and it will effect a cure.

IT IS SAID, we know not how truthfully, that a quart of fine salt, sprinkled in ten bushels of wheat, will be ample to keep out the weevel from the mass so prepared. Field peas and beans may be protected in the same way.

Humorous.

WHAT is the difference between a barber and a mother? One has razors to shave, and the other has shavers to raise.

IF a man waits patiently while a woman is "putting her things on," or "shopping," he will make a good husband.

IT may seem paradoxical, but it is a fact, that while some aver that the rage for chignons is going down, the fashions seems to be "going-up."

A MAN boasting in a company of ladies that he had a very luxuriant head of hair, a lady observed that it was all owing to the *mellowness of the soil.*

A WAG of a boarder complained to the mistress that the sun must have gone under a cloud, when the shadow of the chicken fell into the pot where her broth was made.

PRACTICE does not always make perfect. Curran, when told by his physician that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, replied "That is odd enough, for I have been practicing all night."

"Is it not astonishing," said a wealthy individual, "that a large fortune was left me by a person who had only seen me once?" "It would have been still more astonishing," said a wag, "if he had left it to you after seeing you twice."

Two friends meeting, one remarked, "I have just met a man who told me I looked like you." "Tell me who it was, that I may knock him down," replied his friend. "Don't trouble yourself," said he, "I did that myself immediately."

AN old lady was telling her grandchildren about some trouble in Scotland, in the course of which the chief of her clan was beheaded. "It was nae great thing of a head, to be sure," said the good lady, "but it was a sad loss to him."

A POOR MAN in Providence was fined and sent to jail ten days for falling asleep in church. The Providence *Journal* says: "If laboring man is to be sent to jail for sleeping during a sermon, how much more should a preacher suffer for a failure to keep his hearers awake!"

A GENTLEMAN, going to take a boat at Richmond, cried out, "Who can swim?" "I, master," came from forty bawling mouths; but one fellow turning about said, "Sir, I cannot swim." "Then you are my man," said the gentleman, "for you will at least take care of me for your own sake."

A SHEEPISH COMPLIMENT.—Lord Cockburn was sitting on the hill-side at Bonaly, with a shepherd, and, observing the sheep reposing in the coldest situation, remarked to him: "John, if I were a sheep, I would lie on the other side of the hill."

The shepherd answered, "Ah, my Lord, if ye had been a *sheep* ye'd nae had mair sense."

A BASHFUL young man escorted an equally bashful young lady. As they approached the dwelling of the damsel she said, entreatingly, "Jehiel don't tell any body you beaued me home."

"Sary," said he, emphatically, "don't you mind. I'm as much ashamed of it as you are."

MARRIAGE is, in common parlance; said to be the making of new ties. Pondering on this subject, I have noted down some of the ties with which I should like marriage to make me acquainted:

Firstly, I should like to find beau-ty combined with puri-ty, modes-ty, sensibili-ty and fideli-ty.

Secondly, I should wish to meet with a proper-ty (a certain-ty) which would be a sure-ty, to make the marriage tie a du-ty, and securi-ty to socie-ty. For a varie-ty, I should delight in an occasional gaie-ty, gravi-ty, loquaci-ty and jolli-ty, accompanied always, by an infini-ty of amiabili-ty.

Could I find all these ties in uni-ty, I think the new tie would indeed prove a novel-ty, and, I am quite sure, a nice-ty, which would make life a reali-ty. In such a case, I should not at all mind giving up the only tie I have at present, my liber-ty.

BASE ball clubs are all the rage now-a-days. Our friend "Jeems" thought of attaching himself to the Quaker City Club, and would, doubtless, have sent in his name had it not been for the fact that his friend John has now an eye draped in mourning, caused by catching the ball on his peeper instead of in his hands, and hearing the following colloquy between an enthusiastic admirer and prayer of the game of base ball and a gent whose regard for his personal comfort led him to eschew such unruly sports as he termed them:

"What is the matter with your finger!"

"Struck with a ball and drove up, but it is a noble game," was the reply.

"Precisely—and your thumb is useless, is it not?"

"Yes, struck with a ball and broken."

"That finger joint?"

"A ball struck it. No better game to improve a man's physical condition—strengthens one's sinews."

"You walk lame; that foot, isn't?"

"No. It's the—the—the—well, a bat flew out of a player's hand and hit my knee-pan. He had the innings."

"One of your front teeth is gone."

"Knocked out by a ball—an accident."

"Your right hand and your nose have been peeled—how's that?"

"Slipped down at a second base—only a mere scratch."

"And you like this kind of fun?"

"Glory in it, sir. It is the healthiest game in the world, sir."

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bi Heads, Circulars, andall kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at he INQUIRER Job Office.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpœnas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

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A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

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BY

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BEDFORD, PA.

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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of

PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,
NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ☞Millenery work doze on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.

☞Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May103m.]

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

NEW GOODS AND NEW TERMS

CASH & PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

Has just returned from the East and is now opening a NEW and

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS

BOUGHT AT THE LATE DECLINE IN PRICES.

The following comprise a few of the prices:

CALICOES:

8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 cts. per yard.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 18, 20, best at 22 cts. per yard.

CASIMERES:

75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.50 per yard.

COTTONADE (pant. stuff):

18¾, 25, 30, 40, 50 cts. per yard.

GINGHAMS:

12 cents up to 25 cents per yard.

LADIES' HOSE:

12, 13, 20, 25, 50 cents per pair.

GENTS' HALF HOSE:

12, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents per pair.

BOOTS & SHOES, all sizes and prices.

HATS:

A large assortment from 15 cents up.

COFFEE:

25, 28 and 30 cents per pound.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS:

from $1.50 to $2.00 per pound.

SUGARS:

12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best 19 cents.

CLOTHING:

Linen Coats $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.

A large assortment of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

RICE 12 cents a pound.

We will sell goods for

CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY,

unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note WITH INTEREST FROM DATE, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect to sell Goods at such LOW PRICES that the consumers will see at once that it is to their own interest to buy for Cash or Produce. Cash buyers always save at least 10 per cent., and in a Cash Store there are no bad debts to be made up by charging the prompt paying customer a little more to make up losses.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,

No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3, tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of *excellent* land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

SPLENDID OPENING

OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

AT

FARQUHAR'S

BARGAIN STORE,

REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.

GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.

MUSLINS.

BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.

DELAINES.

BEST STYLES, 25 cts.

DRESS GOODS.

ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S

COTTONADES.

GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY ALL WOOL

CASSIMERES.

ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

BOOTS & SHOES.

MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.

GROCERIES.

BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMACHERRING.

QUEENSWARE.

AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

May17,'67.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets,
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The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

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Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

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Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

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In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $5.50.

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Under the Superintendence of the well known Telegraph Operator, Superintendent and Engineer, J. N. Worl, Esq. whose experience and standing afford the highest guarantees of the right instruction, and whose influence is available for procuring Students situations.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.

T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.

April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail.	Express	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail.	Xpress
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M
LE6.00	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR9.10	AR4.45
6.17	8.05	McConnellstown	8.49	4.24
6.25	8.17	Pleasant Grove,	8.41	4.16
6.39	8.33	Marklesburg,	8.33	4.00
6.54		Coffee Run,	8.18	3.45
7.02	8.57	Rough & Ready	8.10	3.36
7.14	9.09	Cove,	7.59	3.24
7.18	9.13	Fisher's Summit	7.55	3.20
AR7.33	AR 9.30			
LE7.43	LE 9.40	Saxton,	LE7.40	LE3.05
			AR 7.30	AR2.55
8.04	10.00	Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08	Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.44	Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR8.57	AR 10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR3.00
8.05	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10	10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR8.20	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.00	LE2.30
		Broad Top City.		

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

D. W. CROUSE

WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY

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CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and inceasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.

May 24, 1867.-3m.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug3, '64:tf.

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NO MORE GRAY LOCKS

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ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

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It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

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May 24-3m. JOHN KEAGY.

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I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

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R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apl19:1y.

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AND

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